

Make a list of the North's advantages according to the table above.

Make a list of the three important Southern advantages:

Cause...why they fought

Military leaders

What they had to do to win...

Jan 17-9:59 AM

Match the battle to its description

Fort Sumter

The Confederacy surrendered here, ending the war

Bull Run

Union victory here gave them control of the Mississippi River and split the Confederacy in two

New Orleans

First battle...showed the war will NOT be over quickly

Antietam

A 2nd Confederate invasion of the North was repelled...huge loss for the Confederacy, which fought on the defensive after

Gettysburg

The union gained control of a key port, which prevented the Confederacy from selling cotton

Vicksburg

First shots of the war...Upper South seceded after this

Appomattox

A Confederate invasion of the North was repelled...Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation after this

Jan 6-10:01 AM

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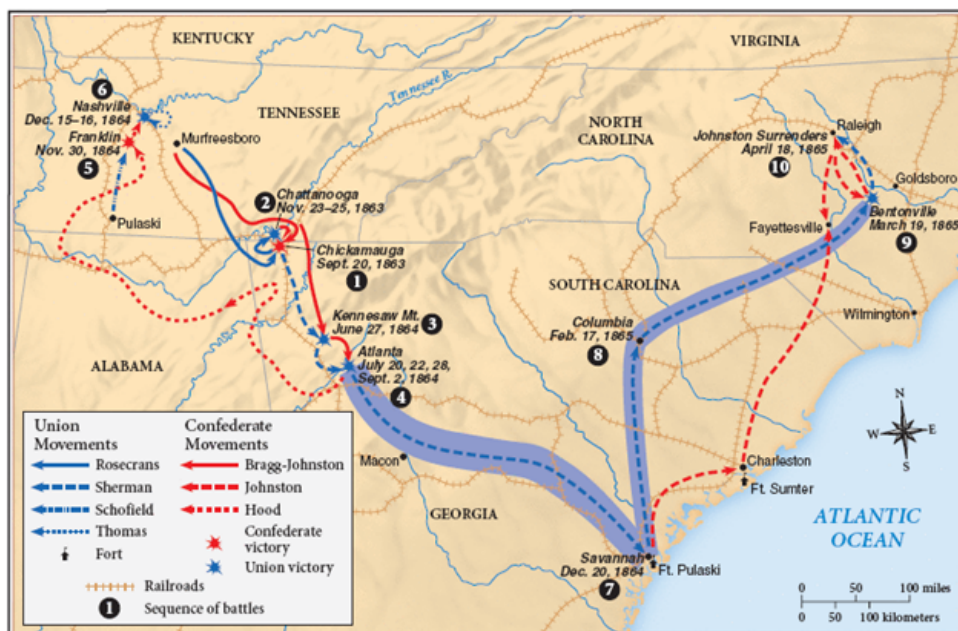
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Jan 6-10:01 AM



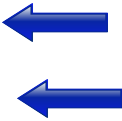
Toward the end of the war, the North fought a "total war" where they mobilized all their resources against COMPLETELY DESTROYING the South.

The map shows Sherman's march to the Sea (the thick line)

Jan 17-11:22 AM



Where did the Emancipation Proclamation apply on the map above?



Jan 17-10:02 AM



Where did the Emancipation Proclamation apply on the map above?

The proclamation ONLY applied to Southern states in rebellion

Jan 17-10:02 AM

On November 19, 1863, a ceremony was held at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, to dedicate a national cemetery for those who died there: 51,000 Union and Confederate soldiers.

A crowd of 20,000 gathered to hear the great orator Edward Everett speak for two hours. Following Everett, President Lincoln delivered the few "appropriate remarks" requested of him.


Lincoln spoke for two minutes.

In ten sentences Lincoln gave one of the world's great statements on democracy and the purpose in dying—and living—for it.

"Four score and seven years ago our Fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

"Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

"But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate—we can not consecrate—we can not hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."



Jan 17-11:25 AM

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Line 1 refers to the Declaration of Independence

The last line refers to the war becoming a war to end slavery

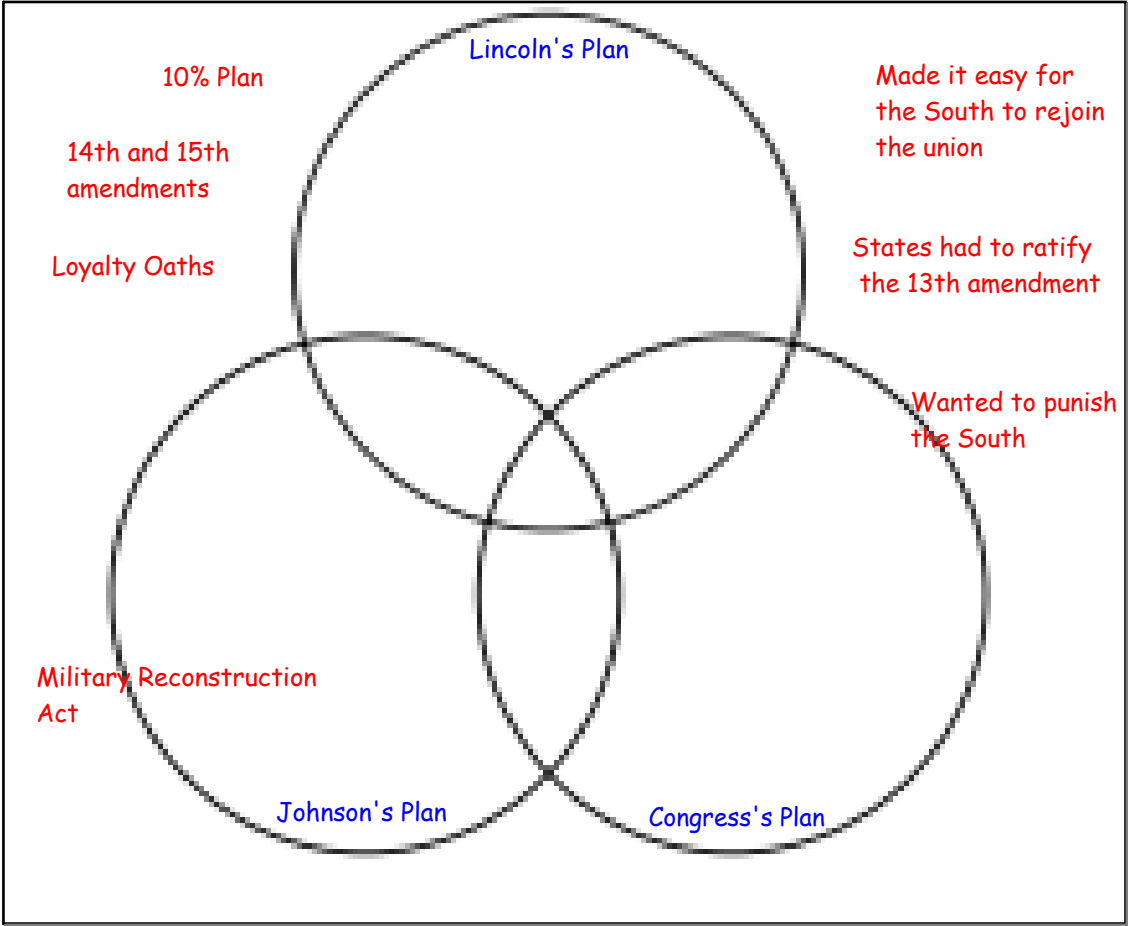
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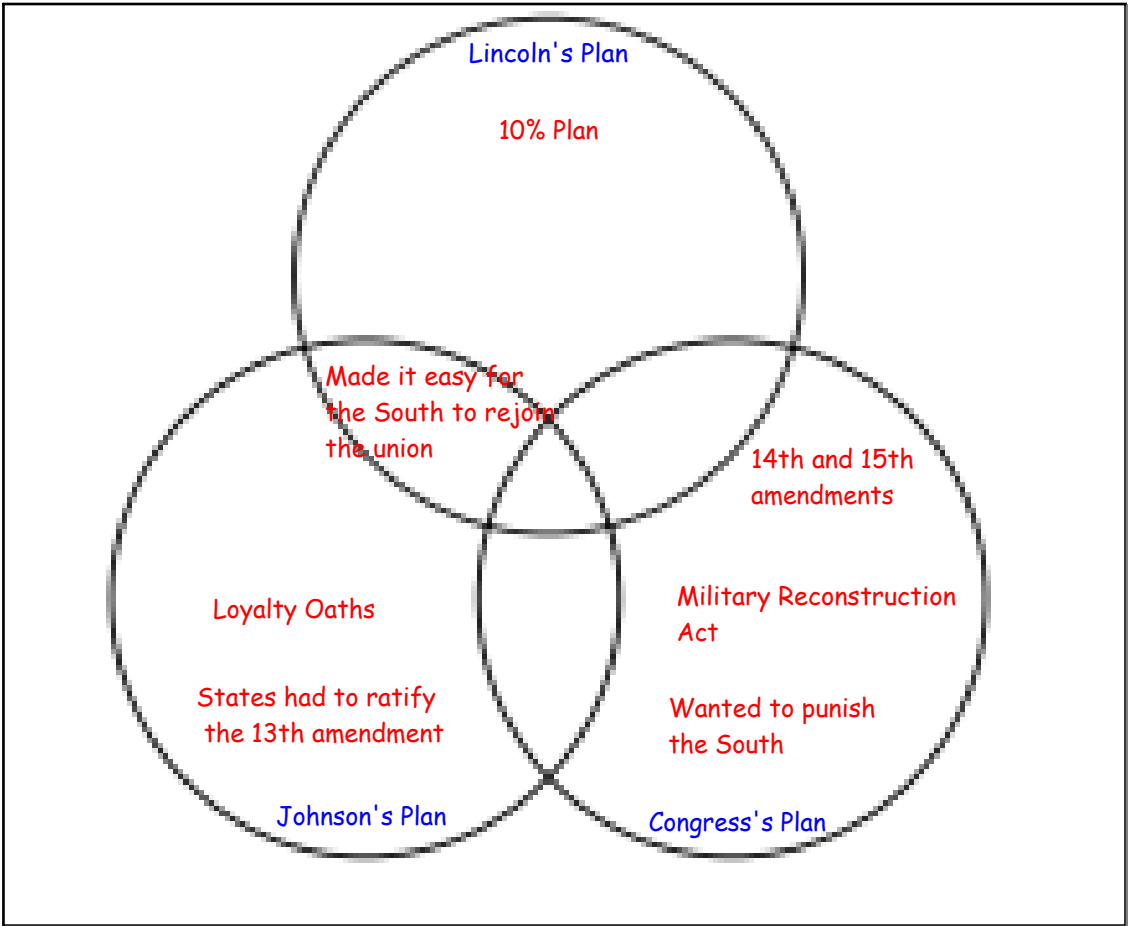
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Jan 17-11:25 AM



Jan 17-11:30 AM



Jan 17-11:30 AM

Timeline for Reconstruction

South makes new governments...passes black codes

Military Reconstruction Act

Lincoln's 10% Plan

1872 and after...North abandons Reconstruction

Congress dissolves the new Southern governments formed under Johnson and takes control

Lincoln assassinated

Johnson's plan

Jan 17-11:38 AM

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Jan 17-11:38 AM

Reconstruction Vocabulary

Johnson	White Southern Republicans
Grant	Democrats who retook control of a Southern state
13th Amendment	Northern Republicans who came South during Reconstruction
14th Amendment	These passed many vital reforms. African-Americans participated in them
15th Amendment	Made former slaves citizens in 1870
Republican governments	This violent group terrorized black and white Republicans
KKK	Elected in 1868...most African Americans voted for him
Scalawags	Protected former slaves' right to vote in 1870
Carpetbaggers	Racist president who was impeached (but found not guilty)
Redeemers	freed the slaves in 1865

Jan 17-11:45 AM

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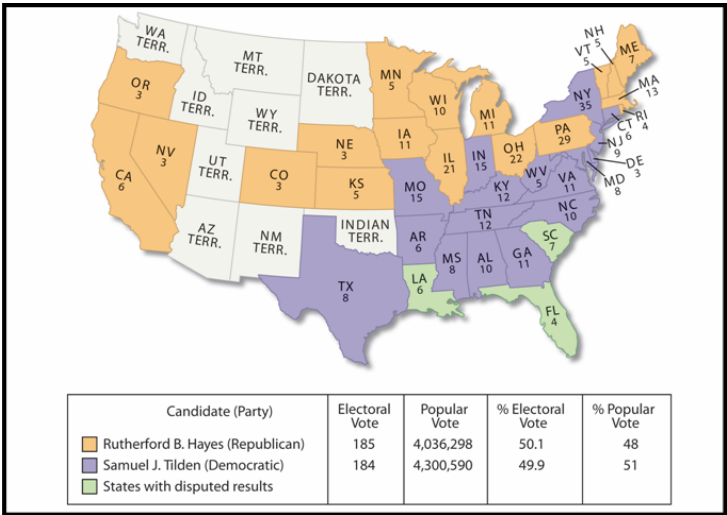


What does this cartoon mean?

Does the cartoonist have a favorable view of Reconstruction? Why? Why not?

Jan 17-11:57 AM

SHORT ANSWER



- 3. What was the problem with the 1876 election?
- 4. How did the Compromise of 1877 end Reconstruction?

Jan 17-11:56 AM